Negro Year Book - 1933

Comments on

**PHILADELPHIA, PA.**

**INQUIRER**

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**MIGRATION OF NEGROES**

Editor Everybody's Column: Which State lost the most negroes by migration and which gained the most? W.

The Negro Year Book for 1931-'32, edited by Monroe N. Work, of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, has an analysis of the migration of negroes by general localities, but the nearest approach to an answer to W.'s query is to be found in a brief paragraph which reads:

"It is found that as a result of the recent migration there has been a pronounced increase in the migration from the far South as for example: The negroes who were born in South Carolina and had migrated from that State to Pennsylvania increased from 2113 in 1910 to 11,624 in 1920; those from Georgia to Pennsylvania, from 1578 to 16,196; those from Florida to Pennsylvania from 393 to 5370; those from Alabama to Ohio, from 781 to 17,588; those from Mississippi to Illinois, from 4612 to 19,485; those from Louisiana to Illinois, from 1609 to 8078, and those from Texas to Missouri, from 1907 to 4344."

The only States which showed a loss of negro population in 1930, as compared with 1920, were Maine, Vermont, Rhode Island, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, New Mexico, Washington. Of these, New Mexico experienced the greatest loss with a negro population drop from 5733 to 2850. Among the States which gained in negro population the greatest gain was recorded in New York, where the 1920 population of 198,483 jumped to 412,814 by 1930.